

The German invasion of Poland in 1939 spurred Paderewski to return to politics where he fought against the Nazi dictatorship in World War II. By joining the exiled Polish Government he helped to mobilize the Polish forces and to urge the United States to join the Allied Forces.

Paderewski died in 1941. At the direction of President Franklin D. Roosevelt, Paderewski's remains were placed alongside America's honored dead in Arlington National Cemetery, where President Roosevelt said he may lie until Poland is free.

For over a half century, the remains of Paderewski were interred at Arlington National Cemetery. He did not live to see the U.S. and Allied Forces liberate Europe from the tyranny of Nazi control. Nor did he witness the subjugation of Poland during the Soviet era. It was, however, the legacy of Paderewski that inspired movements throughout Europe, including Solidarity in Poland, which led to the liberation of Europe.

In 1992, Solidarity Leader Lech Walesa, the first democratically elected President of Poland following WWII, asked U.S. President George H.W. Bush to return Paderewski's remains to his native homeland.

On July 5, 1992, Paderewski's remains were interred in a crypt at the St. John Cathedral in Warsaw Poland.

So, as we near the 10th anniversary of this historic event, I submit this resolution and asked that it be properly referred.

SENATE RESOLUTION 297—EX-
PRESSING THE SENSE OF THE
SENATE THAT PET OWNERS
SHOULD REGULARLY VISIT
THEIR VETERINARIANS FOR
THEIR PETS TO RECEIVE CHECK-
UPS, AND FOR ADVICE ON
ISSUES LIKE FLEA AND TICK
CONTROL, ESPECIALLY DURING
THE SPRING AND SUMMER
MONTHS

Mr. SMITH of New Hampshire submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry:

S. RES. 297

Whereas approximately 60 percent of American households are pet-owning households;

Whereas there are approximately 68,000,000 dogs in American households;

Whereas there are approximately 73,000,000 cats in American households;

Whereas pet owners typically have strong relationships with their pets;

Whereas pet owners love their pets as members of their families and should consider veterinarians as partners in helping to keep family pets healthy and happy;

Whereas strong relationships between pets and veterinarians are important for the diagnosis of major and minor pet health issues;

Whereas the spring and summer months are prime seasons for infestation by ticks, mosquitoes, and fleas;

Whereas ticks, as carriers of diseases like Lyme Disease, mosquitoes, as carriers of parasites like heartworm, and fleas all pose potential threats to the health of pets;

Whereas many spring and summer threats to pet health are silent and potentially fatal, but can be prevented with regular visits to veterinarians;

Whereas veterinarians know the best methods and best products to provide for the healthy lives of pets; and

Whereas 100 percent of dogs not on a preventive treatment will contract heartworm when exposed to the parasite: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That it is the sense of the Senate that—

(1) pets should not face unnecessary health threats, which frequently arise during the spring and summer months;

(2) the spring and summer months are an important time to provide dogs and cats with control products to protect against illnesses caused or carried by ticks, mosquitoes, and fleas;

(3) pet owners should seek expert advice from their veterinarians to learn how to protect dogs and cats against potential spring and summertime diseases and illnesses caused by ticks, mosquitoes, and fleas; and

(4) pet owners should regularly visit their veterinarians for their pets to receive check-ups, for prevention of disease, and for advice on issues like flea and tick control.

SENATE RESOLUTION 298—HON-
ORING THE LOUISIANA STATE
UNIVERSITY TIGERS MEN'S OUT-
DOOR TRACK AND FIELD TEAM

Ms. LANDRIEU (for herself and Mr. BREAUX) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. RES. 298

Whereas Louisiana State University Men's Outdoor Track and Field Team won the 2002 NCAA Division I Championship;

Whereas head coach Pat Henry was awarded the MONDO NCAA Division I Coach of the Year, and led the team to victory over top seeded Tennessee;

Whereas 9 time all-American and 6 time national champion senior Walter Davis was awarded the MONDO Athlete of the Year and won the long jump event and the triple jump event in the 2002 NCAA Division I Championship hosted by Louisiana State University, as well as running the beginning leg of the 4x100 meter relay;

Whereas Tiger athletes Robert Parham, Pete Coley, and Bennie Brazell also competed in the 4x100 meter relay with a time of 38.32 seconds, the fourth fastest time in NCAA history;

Whereas Robert Parham also won his heat in the 200 meter dash with a time of 20.45 seconds and Bennie Brazell and Lueroy Colquhoun advanced to the finals in the 400 meter hurdles by winning their preliminaries with respective times of 49.57 and 49.99;

Whereas Javier Nieto finished eighth in the hammer throw to become the first Louisiana State University Tiger to be honored as an all-American in that event since 1993;

Whereas due to the efforts and abilities of the student athletes and head coach Pat Henry, the Louisiana State University Men's Outdoor Track and Field team won the 2002 NCAA Division I Championship; and

Whereas the team's victory exemplifies the hard work ethic and high goals set by Louisiana State University and the State of Louisiana: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate congratulates the Tigers of the Louisiana State University Men's Outdoor Track and Field team on winning the 2002 NCAA Division I Championship.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLU-
TION 127—EXPRESSING THE
SENSE OF THE CONGRESS THAT
THE PARTHENON MARBLES
SHOULD BE RETURNED TO
GREECE

Mr. FITZGERALD (for himself, Mr. TORRICELLI, Mr. SMITH of New Hampshire, Mr. LIEBERMAN, and Mr. SARBANES) submitted the following concurrent resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

S. CON. RES. 127

Whereas the Parthenon was built on the hill of the Acropolis in Athens, Greece in the mid-fifth century B.C. under the direction of the Athenian statesman Pericles and the design of the sculptor Phidias.

Whereas the Parthenon is the ultimate expression of the artistic genius of Greece, the preeminent symbol of the Greek cultural heritage—its art, architecture, and democracy—and of the contributions that modern Greeks and their forefathers have made to civilization;

Whereas the Parthenon has served as a place of worship for ancient Greeks, Orthodox Christians, Roman Catholics, and Muslims;

Whereas the Parthenon has been adopted by imitation by the United States in many preeminent public buildings, including the Lincoln Memorial;

Whereas over 100 pieces of the Parthenon's sculptures—now known as the Parthenon Marbles—were removed from the Parthenon under questionable circumstances between 1801 and 1816 by Thomas Bruce, seventh Earl of Elgin, while Greece was still under Ottoman rule;

Whereas the removal of the Parthenon Marbles, including their perilous voyage to Great Britain and their careless storage there for many years, greatly endangered the Marbles;

Whereas the Parthenon Marbles were removed to grace the private home of Lord Elgin, who transferred the Marbles to the British Museum only after severe personal economic misfortunes;

Whereas the sculptures of the Parthenon were designed as an integral part of the structure of the Parthenon temple; the carvings of the friezes, pediments, and metopes are not merely statuary, movable decorative art, but are integral parts of the Parthenon, which can best be appreciated if all the Parthenon marbles are reunified;

Whereas the Parthenon is a universal symbol of culture, democracy, and freedom, making the Parthenon Marbles of concern not only to Greece but to all the world;

Whereas, the since obtaining independence in 1830, Greece has sought the return of the Parthenon Marbles;

Whereas the return of the Parthenon Marbles would be a profound demonstration by the United Kingdom of its appreciation and respect for the Parthenon and classical art;

Whereas returning the Parthenon Marbles to Greece would be a gesture of good will on the part of the British Parliament, and would set no legal precedent, nor in any other way affect the ownership or disposition of other objects in museums in the United States or around the world;

Whereas the United Kingdom should return the Parthenon Marbles in recognition that the Parthenon is part of the cultural heritage of the entire world and, as such, should be made whole;

Whereas Greece would provide care for the Parthenon Marbles equal or superior to the care provided by the British Museum, especially considering the irreparable harm